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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/516,881 | 12/03/2004 | Kazuyuki Nako | 0033-0964PUS1 | 1659 |

2292 7590 07/31/2008
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| EXAMINER |
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DWIVEDI, MAHESH H

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|

2168

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|-------------------|---------------|
| NOTIFICATION DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|-------------------|---------------|

07/31/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/516,881 | Applicant(s) NAKO, KAZUYUKI | |
| | Examiner MAHESH H. DWIVEDI | Art Unit 2168 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/3/04 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/5/2006 has been entered.

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Remarks

3. Receipt of Applicant's Amendment, filed on 07/11/2008, is acknowledged. The amendment includes the amending of claims 1, 6-8, the cancellation of claim 2, and the addition of claim 17.

Claim Objections

4. The objections raised in the Office Action mailed on 01/28/2008 have been overcome by Applicants Amendments received on 07/11/2008.

Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: The phrase "transforming step **include** scaling" should be changed to "transforming step **includes** scaling". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-2, 4-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hyon** (U.S. PG PUB 2002/0077135) in view of **Baker** (U.S. Patent 6,546,417), and further in view of **Ostermann et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,990,452).

7. Regarding claim 1, **Hyon** teaches a display device comprising:

A) a first storage portion for storing beforehand a character code for specifying each of said predetermined kind of character (Paragraphs 23, and 41-42, Figure 4);

B) a second storage portion for storing an image code for specifying said registered image and non-standardized image data corresponding to said image code in a correlated manner, said registered image being generated by a user (Paragraphs 23, 25, and 44, Figure 2);

C) a display output portion for outputting said predetermined kind of character and said registered image (Paragraph 21, Figure 2); and

D) a display control portion for causing said display output portion to output corresponding said predetermined kind of character and said registered image both belonging to an identical sentence based on display data containing a series of said character code, text attribute data, and said image code (Paragraphs 21 and 41-42); and

The examiner notes that **Hyon** teaches “**a first storage portion for storing beforehand a character code for specifying each of said predetermined kind of character**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23) and “the user can input a text including typical characters, special characters, or emoticons within the range of a transmittable SMS message, by changing input modes” (Paragraph 41). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**a second storage portion for storing an image code for specifying said registered image and non-standardized image data corresponding to said image code in a correlated manner, said registered image being generated by a**

user” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23), “storage 18 stores oriental or occidental emoticons according to the cultural area of a user” (Paragraph 25), and “A plurality of emoticons are pre-stored in a mobile terminal so that a user easily select an intended emoticon in the present invention. In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet. The user can change and edit the emoticons stored in the mobile terminal” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that it is clear that the emoticons which are edited, changed, and user-generated must be stored in the RAM of storage 18 since items stored in RAM can be written to whereas items stored in ROM cannot be written (i.e. are Read-Only). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**a display output portion for outputting said predetermined kind of character and said registered image**” as “a display 16 outputs display data and text messages generated in the mobile terminal. An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) can be used as the display 16” (Paragraph 21). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**a display control portion for causing said display output portion to output corresponding said predetermined kind of character and said registered image both belonging to an identical sentence based on display data containing a series of said character code, text attribute data, and said image code**” as “a display 16 outputs display data and text messages generated in the mobile terminal. An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) can be used as the display 16” (Paragraph 21), “If the user selects “smile” in the display 6 by manipulating a left/right directional key, emoticons that belong to the group “smile” are displayed in a display 7. When the user chooses one of the “smile” emoticons “.” in the display 7, the selected emoticon is stored as part of the short message as shown in a display 8. Then, the user

can input a text including typical characters, special characters, or emoticons within the range of a transmittable SMS message, by changing input modes” (Paragraph 41), and “After an intended text is completed, the user instructs the mobile terminal to transmit the SMS message including the emoticon...the mobile terminal transmits the stored message” (Paragraph 42). The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that when text messages are received via a device, the entire message is displayed at once.

Hyon does not explicitly teach:

- E) said display control portion having image transforming means for transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data;
- G) wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text; and
- H) said image transforming means that scales up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data;
- I) so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image.

Baker, however, teaches “**said display control portion having image transforming means for transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data**” as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), “**wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text**” as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), “**said image transforming means that scales up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data**” as “in order to accommodate the use of different

size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size" (Column 8, lines 26-40), and **"so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image"** as "in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size" (Column 8, lines 26-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Baker's** would have allowed **Hyon's** to provide a method for allowing for scalable icons to accompany texts with specified and varied fonts in order to easily associate an icon to a particular sentence, as noted by **Baker** (Column 5, lines 40-55).

Hyon and **Baker** do not explicitly teach:

F) so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence.

Ostermann, however, teaches **"so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence"** as "The sender may also insert emoticons 103 into the text of the message. The system includes predefined emoticons 96, such as ":-)" for a smile, ":-)" for a head nod, "*w*" for an eye wink, and so forth. The predefined emoticons are represented either as icons or as text, such as ":-)". As shown in FIG. 6, the window 80 includes a sample group of emoticon icons 96. The sender inserts an emoticon into a text message at the location of the cursor 102 by clicking on one of the emoticon icons 100. The sender may also type in the desired emoticon as text. Emoticon icons 96 save the sender from needing to type three keys, such as ":" and "-" and ")" for a smile. The icons 96 may be either a picture of, say, a winking eye or a icon representation of the characters ":-)" 100, or other information indicating to the sender that clicking on that

emoticon icon will insert the associated emotion 103 into the text at the location of the cursor 102” (Column 8, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 3, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

- A) wherein said text attribute data contains color attribute data indicating at least a fore color of a corresponding predetermined kind of character; and
- B) said image transforming means converts a color of said registered image according to said color attribute data.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein said text attribute data contains color attribute data indicating at least a fore color of a corresponding predetermined kind of character**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means. For example, the method may comprise providing the sender an option to assign a color to the at least typed one word such that the chosen emoticon begins to be presented by the animated entity to the recipient at the first typed word with the assigned color and the chosen emoticon presentation by the animated entity ends at the last typed word with the assigned color” (Column 11, lines 43-50) and “**said image transforming means converts a color of said registered image according to said color attribute data**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means. For example, the method may comprise providing the sender an option to assign a color to the at least typed one word such that the chosen emoticon begins to be presented by the animated entity to the recipient at the first typed word with the assigned color and the chosen emoticon presentation by the

animated entity ends at the last typed word with the assigned color” (Column 11, lines 43-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 4, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

A) wherein when said registered is a gray image, said image transforming means converts each pixel of said registered image into a color made by mixing the fore color and a back color of said text at a ratio according to a pixel value of said predetermined kind of character.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein when said registered is a gray image, said image transforming means converts each pixel of said registered image into a color made by mixing the fore color and a back color of said text at a ratio according to a pixel value of said predetermined kind of character**” as “The increased intensity of the emoticon may be accomplished by changing the icon from black-on-white background to black-on-colored background (such as red or yellow) where the intensity of the background color reflects the amplitude” (Column 9, lines 43-67) and “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means. For example, the method may comprise providing the sender an option to assign a color to the at least typed one word such that the chosen emoticon begins to be presented by the animated entity to the recipient at the first typed word with the assigned color and the chosen emoticon presentation by the animated entity ends at the last typed word with the assigned color” (Column 11, lines 43-50)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching

Ostermann's would have allowed **Hyon's** and **Baker's** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 5, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

- A) wherein said text attribute data contains decoration attribute data indicating a type of a decoration applied to a corresponding predetermined kind of character; and
- B) said image transforming means decorates said registered image according to said decoration attribute data.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein said text attribute data contains decoration attribute data indicating a type of a decoration applied to a corresponding predetermined kind of character**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means...In this case, in a sentence such as “Hi John, :-) are you pleased that the stock market is up?” the underlining represents the highlighting wherein the sender chooses to begin the smile at the beginning of the word “are” and to continue the smile through the word “up”. The method comprises receiving the indicated duration of the emoticon and presenting the chosen duration of the emoticon” (Column 11, lines 43-61) and “**said image transforming means decorates said registered image according to said decoration attribute data**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means...In this case, in a sentence such as “Hi John, :-) are you pleased that the stock market is up?” the underlining represents the highlighting wherein the sender chooses to begin the smile at the beginning of the word “are” and to continue the smile through the word “up”. The method comprises receiving the indicated duration of the emoticon and presenting the chosen duration of the emoticon” (Column 11, lines 43-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann's** would have allowed **Hyon's** and **Baker's** to provide a method to allow

the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 6, **Hyon** teaches a method comprising:

- A) storing an image code for specifying said registered image and registered image data corresponding to said image code (Paragraphs 23, 25, and 44, Figure 2);
- B) said registered image being generated by a user and stored in a storage portion different from a storage portion of storing the predetermined kind of character (Paragraphs 23 and 44);
- D) displaying said predetermined kind of character and said registered image simultaneously based on said transformed registered image (Paragraphs 21 and 41-42).

The examiner notes that **Hyon** teaches “**storing an image code for specifying said registered image and registered image data corresponding to said image code**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23), “storage 18 stores oriental or occidental emoticons according to the cultural area of a user” (Paragraph 25), and “A plurality of emoticons are pre-stored in a mobile terminal so that a user easily select an intended emoticon in the present invention. In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet. The user can change and edit the emoticons stored in the mobile terminal” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**said registered image being generated by a user and stored in a storage portion different from a storage portion of storing the predetermined kind of character**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read

Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons" (Paragraph 23) and "In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station, and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet" (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that it is clear that the emoticons which are edited, changed, and user-generated must be stored in the RAM of storage 18 since items stored in RAM can be written to whereas items stored in ROM cannot be written (i.e. are Read-Only). The examiner further notes that items which are clearly not edited/changed/manipulated (i.e. text characters) would be stored in ROM of storage 18. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that it is well known that text characters from a particular font are stored in ROM and not RAM (see cited reference of **Hersum** (see column 4, lines 55-67 for reference). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches **"displaying said predetermined kind of character and said registered image simultaneously based on said transformed registered image"** as "a display 16 outputs display data and text messages generated in the mobile terminal. An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) can be used as the display 16" (Paragraph 21), "If the user selects "smile" in the display 6 by manipulating a left/right directional key, emoticons that belong to the group "smile" are displayed in a display 7. When the user chooses one of the "smile" emoticons " . " in the display 7, the selected emoticon is stored as part of the short message as shown in a display 8. Then, the user can input a text including typical characters, special characters, or emoticons within the range of a transmittable SMS message, by changing input modes" (Paragraph 41), and "After an intended text is completed, the user instructs the mobile terminal to transmit the SMS message including the emoticon...the mobile terminal transmits the stored message" (Paragraph 42).

Hyon does not explicitly teach:

- C) with respect to display data containing a series of a character code, text attribute data, and said image code, transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data;
- F) wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text; and
- G) said transforming step includes scaling up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data;
- H) so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image.

Baker, however, teaches **“with respect to display data containing a series of a character code, text attribute data, and said image code, transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), **“wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), **“said transforming step includes scaling up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), and **“so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is

stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Baker’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** to provide a method for allowing for scalable icons to accompany texts with specified and varied fonts in order to easily associate an icon to a particular sentence, as noted by **Baker** (Column 5, lines 40-55).

Hyon and **Baker** do not explicitly teach:

E) so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence**” as “The sender may also insert emoticons 103 into the text of the message. The system includes predefined emoticons 96, such as “;-)” for a smile, “:-)” for a head nod, “*w*” for an eye wink, and so forth. The predefined emoticons are represented either as icons or as text, such as “;-)”. As shown in FIG. 6, the window 80 includes a sample group of emoticon icons 96. The sender inserts an emoticon into a text message at the location of the cursor 102 by clicking on one of the emoticon icons 100. The sender may also type in the desired emoticon as text. Emoticon icons 96 save the sender from needing to type three keys, such as “:” and “-” and “)” for a smile. The icons 96 may be either a picture of, say, a winking eye or a icon representation of the characters “;-)” 100, or other information indicating to the sender that clicking on that emoticon icon will insert the associated emotion 103 into the text at the location of the cursor 102” (Column 8, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 7, **Hyon** teaches a viewer program comprising:

- A) storing an image code for specifying said registered image and registered image data corresponding to said image code (Paragraphs 23, 25, and 44, Figure 2);
- B) said registered image being generated by a user and stored in a storage portion different from a storage portion of storing the predetermined kind of character (Paragraphs 23 and 44);
- D) displaying said predetermined kind of character and said registered image simultaneously based on said transformed registered image (Paragraphs 21 and 41-42).

The examiner notes that **Hyon** teaches “**storing an image code for specifying said registered image and registered image data corresponding to said image code**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23), “storage 18 stores oriental or occidental emoticons according to the cultural area of a user” (Paragraph 25), and “A plurality of emoticons are pre-stored in a mobile terminal so that a user easily select an intended emoticon in the present invention. In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet. The user can change and edit the emoticons stored in the mobile terminal” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**said registered image being generated by a user and stored in a storage portion different from a storage portion of storing the predetermined kind of character**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the

embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23) and “In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station, and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that it is clear that the emoticons which are edited, changed, and user-generated must be stored in the RAM of storage 18 since items stored in RAM can be written to whereas items stored in ROM cannot be written (i.e. are Read-Only). The examiner further notes that items which are clearly not edited/changed/manipulated (i.e. text characters) would be stored in ROM of storage 18. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that it is well known that text characters from a particular font are stored in ROM and not RAM (see cited reference of **Hersum** (see column 4, lines 55-67 for reference). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**displaying said predetermined kind of character and said registered image simultaneously based on said transformed registered image**” as “a display 16 outputs display data and text messages generated in the mobile terminal. An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) can be used as the display 16” (Paragraph 21), “If the user selects “smile” in the display 6 by manipulating a left/right directional key, emoticons that belong to the group “smile” are displayed in a display 7. When the user chooses one of the “smile” emoticons “.” in the display 7, the selected emoticon is stored as part of the short message as shown in a display 8. Then, the user can input a text including typical characters, special characters, or emoticons within the range of a transmittable SMS message, by changing input modes” (Paragraph 41), and “After an intended text is completed, the user instructs the mobile terminal to transmit the SMS message including the emoticon...the mobile terminal transmits the stored message” (Paragraph 42). The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that when text messages are received via a device, the entire message is displayed at once.

Hyon does not explicitly teach:

- C) with respect to display data containing a series of a character code, text attribute data, and said image code, transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data;
- F) wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text; and
- G) said transforming step include scaling up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data; and
- H) so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image.

Baker, however, teaches **“with respect to display data containing a series of a character code, text attribute data, and said image code, transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), **“wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), **“said transforming step include scaling up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), and **“so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is

stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Baker’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** to provide a method for allowing for scalable icons to accompany texts with specified and varied fonts in order to easily associate an icon to a particular sentence, as noted by **Baker** (Column 5, lines 40-55).

Hyon and **Baker** do not explicitly teach:

E) so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence**” as “The sender may also insert emoticons 103 into the text of the message. The system includes predefined emoticons 96, such as “;-)” for a smile, “:-)” for a head nod, “*w*” for an eye wink, and so forth. The predefined emoticons are represented either as icons or as text, such as “;-)”. As shown in FIG. 6, the window 80 includes a sample group of emoticon icons 96. The sender inserts an emoticon into a text message at the location of the cursor 102 by clicking on one of the emoticon icons 100. The sender may also type in the desired emoticon as text. Emoticon icons 96 save the sender from needing to type three keys, such as “:” and “-” and “)” for a smile. The icons 96 may be either a picture of, say, a winking eye or a icon representation of the characters “;-)” 100, or other information indicating to the sender that clicking on that emoticon icon will insert the associated emotion 103 into the text at the location of the cursor 102” (Column 8, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 8, **Hyon** teaches a computer readable recording medium comprising:

- A) storing an image code for specifying said registered image and registered image data corresponding to said image code (Paragraphs 23, 25, and 44, Figure 2);
- B) said registered image being generated by a user and stored in a storage portion different from a storage portion of storing the predetermined kind of character (Paragraphs 23 and 44);
- D) displaying said predetermined kind of character and said registered image simultaneously based on said transformed registered image (Paragraphs 21 and 41-42).

The examiner notes that **Hyon** teaches “**storing an image code for specifying said registered image and registered image data corresponding to said image code**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23), “storage 18 stores oriental or occidental emoticons according to the cultural area of a user” (Paragraph 25), and “A plurality of emoticons are pre-stored in a mobile terminal so that a user easily select an intended emoticon in the present invention. In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet. The user can change and edit the emoticons stored in the mobile terminal” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**said registered image being generated by a user and stored in a storage portion different from a storage portion of storing the predetermined kind of character**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting

emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23) and “In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station, and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that it is clear that the emoticons which are edited, changed, and user-generated must be stored in the RAM of storage 18 since items stored in RAM can be written to whereas items stored in ROM cannot be written (i.e. are Read-Only). The examiner further notes that items which are clearly not edited/changed/manipulated (i.e. text characters) would be stored in ROM of storage 18. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that it is well known that text characters from a particular font are stored in ROM and not RAM (see cited reference of **Hersum** (see column 4, lines 55-67 for reference). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**displaying said predetermined kind of character and said registered image simultaneously based on said transformed registered image**” as “a display 16 outputs display data and text messages generated in the mobile terminal. An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) can be used as the display 16” (Paragraph 21), “If the user selects “smile” in the display 6 by manipulating a left/right directional key, emoticons that belong to the group “smile” are displayed in a display 7. When the user chooses one of the “smile” emoticons “.” in the display 7, the selected emoticon is stored as part of the short message as shown in a display 8. Then, the user can input a text including typical characters, special characters, or emoticons within the range of a transmittable SMS message, by changing input modes” (Paragraph 41), and “After an intended text is completed, the user instructs the mobile terminal to transmit the SMS message including the emoticon...the mobile terminal transmits the stored message” (Paragraph 42). The examiner further notes that it is common knowledge that when text messages are received via a device, the entire message is displayed at once.

Hyon does not explicitly teach:

- C) with respect to display data containing a series of a character code, text attribute data, and said image code, transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data;
- F) wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text; and
- G) said transforming step includes scaling up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data;
- H) so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image.

Baker, however, teaches **“with respect to display data containing a series of a character code, text attribute data, and said image code, transforming said registered image to be displayed according to said text attribute data”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), **“wherein said text attribute data contains size attribute data indicating a character size of said text”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), **“said transforming step includes scaling up/down said registered image in accordance with said attribute data”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40), and **“so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image”** as “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is

stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Baker’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** to provide a method for allowing for scalable icons to accompany texts with specified and varied fonts in order to easily associate an icon to a particular sentence, as noted by **Baker** (Column 5, lines 40-55).

Hyon and **Baker** do not explicitly teach:

E) so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence**” as “The sender may also insert emoticons 103 into the text of the message. The system includes predefined emoticons 96, such as “;-)” for a smile, “:;-)” for a head nod, “*w*” for an eye wink, and so forth. The predefined emoticons are represented either as icons or as text, such as “;-)”. As shown in FIG. 6, the window 80 includes a sample group of emoticon icons 96. The sender inserts an emoticon into a text message at the location of the cursor 102 by clicking on one of the emoticon icons 100. The sender may also type in the desired emoticon as text. Emoticon icons 96 save the sender from needing to type three keys, such as “:” and “-” and “)” for a smile. The icons 96 may be either a picture of, say, a winking eye or a icon representation of the characters “;-)” 100, or other information indicating to the sender that clicking on that emoticon icon will insert the associated emotion 103 into the text at the location of the cursor 102” (Column 8, lines 35-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 9, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

A) wherein said transforming means includes image decoration means for decorating said registered image to provide continuous decoration to both said registered image and neighboring predetermined kind of characters adjacent to said registered image according to said decoration attribute data.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein said transforming means includes image decoration means for decorating said registered image to provide continuous decoration to both said registered image and neighboring predetermined kind of characters adjacent to said registered image according to said decoration attribute data**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means...In this case, in a sentence such as “Hi John, :-) are you pleased that the stock market is up?” the underlining represents the highlighting wherein the sender chooses to begin the smile at the beginning of the word “are” and to continue the smile through the word “up”. The method comprises receiving the indicated duration of the emoticon and presenting the chosen duration of the emoticon as the animated entity delivers the message. As mentioned above, the highlighting can occur through coloring words, underlining words, or some other means of presenting the emotion” (Column 11, lines 43-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 10, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

A) wherein said image decoration means decorates said registered image, such that both said registered image and said neighboring predetermined kind of characters show the said fore and back colors continuously.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein said image decoration means decorates said registered image, such that both said registered image and said neighboring predetermined kind of characters show the said fore and back colors continuously**” as The increased intensity of the emoticon may be accomplished by changing the icon from black-on-white background to black-on-colored background (such as red or yellow) where the intensity of the background color reflects the amplitude” (Column 9, lines 43-67) and “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means...In this case, in a sentence such as “Hi John, :-) are you pleased that the stock market is up?” the underlining represents the highlighting wherein the sender chooses to begin the smile at the beginning of the word “are” and to continue the smile through the word “up”. The method comprises receiving the indicated duration of the emoticon and presenting the chosen duration of the emoticon as the animated entity delivers the message. As mentioned above, the highlighting can occur through coloring words, underlining words, or some other means of presenting the emotion” (Column 11, lines 43-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 11, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

A) wherein said image decoration means decorates said registered image to draw a continuous underline below both said registered image and said neighboring predetermined kind of characters.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein said image decoration means decorates said registered image to draw a continuous underline below both said registered image and said neighboring predetermined kind of characters**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring,

highlighting, or by any other means...In this case, in a sentence such as “Hi John, :-) are you pleased that the stock market is up?” the underlining represents the highlighting wherein the sender chooses to begin the smile at the beginning of the word “are” and to continue the smile through the word “up”. The method comprises receiving the indicated duration of the emoticon and presenting the chosen duration of the emoticon as the animated entity delivers the message. As mentioned above, the highlighting can occur through coloring words, underlining words, or some other means of presenting the emotion” (Column 11, lines 43-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 12, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device comprising:

A) wherein said image decoration means decorates said registered image to draw a continuous cancel line on both said registered image and said neighboring predetermined kind of characters.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein said image decoration means decorates said registered image to draw a continuous cancel line on both said registered image and said neighboring predetermined kind of characters**” as “The sender can associate typed words with an emoticon by underlining, coloring, highlighting, or by any other means...In this case, in a sentence such as “Hi John, :-) are you pleased that the stock market is up?” the underlining represents the highlighting wherein the sender chooses to begin the smile at the beginning of the word “are” and to continue the smile through the word “up”. The method comprises receiving the indicated duration of the emoticon and presenting the chosen duration of the emoticon as the animated entity delivers the message. As mentioned above, the highlighting can

occur through coloring words, underlining words, or some other means of presenting the emotion” (Column 11, lines 43-61).

The examiner notes that it is clear that **Ostermann’s** method can use various computer font techniques to apply to sentences with emoticons, such as underlines and highlighters.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann’s** would have allowed **Hyon’s** and **Baker’s** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Regarding claim 13, **Hyon** further teaches a display device comprising:

- A) wherein the first storage portion is a ROM (Paragraph 23); and
- B) the second storage portion is a RAM (Paragraphs 23 and 44).

The examiner notes that **Hyon** teaches “**wherein the first storage portion is a ROM**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23). The examiner further notes that items which are clearly not edited/changed/manipulated (i.e. text characters) would be stored in ROM of storage 18. Moreover, the examiner further wishes to state that it is well known that text characters from a particular font are stored in ROM and not RAM (see cited reference of **Hersum** (see column 4, lines 55-67 for reference). The examiner further notes that **Hyon** teaches “**the second storage portion is a RAM**” as “A storage 18 is comprised of a ROM (Read Only Memory) and a RAM (Random Access Memory) for storing programs and data, and a voice memory. The storage 18 stores an operation program for inputting emoticons and a plurality of emoticons in the form of a bit map according to the embodiment of the present invention. The plurality of emoticons are

stored by groups in the storage 18 to facilitate selection of emoticons” (Paragraph 23) and “A plurality of emoticons are pre-stored in a mobile terminal so that a user easily select an intended emoticon in the present invention. In another embodiment, the user can add hieroglyphics to basic emoticons stored by a manufacturer. The hieroglyphics can be stored in three ways: the user directly stores them, receives them from a base station and the stores them, or downloads them from the Internet. The user can change and edit the emoticons stored in the mobile terminal” (Paragraph 44). The examiner further notes that it is clear that the emoticons which are edited, changed, and user-generated must be stored in the RAM of storage 18 since items stored in RAM can be written to whereas items stored in ROM cannot be written (i.e. are Read-Only).

Regarding claims 14-17, **Hyon** and **Baker** do not explicitly teach a display device, display method, viewer program, and computer-readable recording medium comprising:

A) wherein the text containing the predetermined kind of character and the registered image is used in a Hyper Text Markup Language document.

Ostermann, however, teaches “**wherein the text containing the predetermined kind of character and the registered image is used in a Hyper Text Markup Language document**” as “FIG. 4(a) illustrates a high-bandwidth architecture 60 associated with the embodiments of the invention. The system 60 delivers a hyper-text mark-up language (HTML) page through the Internet 62 (connected to a web server, not shown but embodied in the Internet 62) to a client application 64. The HTML page (shown by way of example in FIG. 6) enables the sender to create a multi-media message. The client application may be, for example, a web browser such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer.RTM.. Other client applications include e-mail and instant messaging clients. The sender creates the multi-media message using the HTML page” (Column 4, lines 53-63).

The examiner notes that it is clear that **Ostermann's** method can use various computer font techniques to apply to sentences with emoticons, such as underlines and highlighters.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Ostermann's** would have allowed **Hyon's** and **Baker's** to provide a method to allow the ability to insert a customized emoticon or specified image by a single button click, as noted by **Ostermann** (Column 3, lines 35-54).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, and 6-8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection (See **Ostermann** for teaching "so that said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence").

9. Applicant's arguments filed on 07/11/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on page 10, that "**Applicant respectfully submit, however, that, in Hyon, there is no need to change the size of the registered image shown in display 8 of Fig. 4. Therefore, one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine Hyon with Baker "so that a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image"**". However, In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine **Baker's** method with **Hyon's** is to provide a method for allowing for scalable icons to accompany texts with specified and varied fonts in order to easily associate an icon to a particular sentence, as noted by **Baker** (Column 5, lines 40-55).

Applicant argues on page 10, that "**Hyon in view of Baker fails to disclose or suggest "said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence,"**" and the

feature that “a size of said registered image matches said character size of said text sandwiching said registered image”. However, the cited art of **Ostermann** is used to teach the aforementioned “said registered image is sandwiched between two parts of said text of said predetermined kind of character in a line of said identical sentence”. Moreover, the examiner wishes to refer to Column 8 of **Baker** which states “in order to accommodate the use of different size fonts in the mailbox display, means for scaling the size of the icon graphics are also provided...at least one image for each icon is stored, the icon most closely matching the point size of the font is chosen and then scaled as needed to better match the font point size” (Column 8, lines 26-40). The examiner further wishes to state that it is clear that **Baker** teaches that the size of an emoticon is the same as the size of text.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,987,991 by **Nelson** on 17 January 2006. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1, and 3-17 (e.g., methods automatically scale graphics into a text sentence that is sent to another user).

U.S. PGPUB 2002/0120653 by **Kraft et al.** on 29 August 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1, and 3-17 (e.g., methods automatically scale graphics into a text sentence that is sent to another user).

U.S. Patent 6,584,479 by **Chang et al.** on 24 June 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1, and 3-17 (e.g., methods automatically scale graphics into a text sentence that is sent to another user).

U.S. Patent 6,456,305 by **Qureshi et al.** on 24 September 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1, and 3-17 (e.g., methods automatically scale graphics into a text sentence that is sent to another user).

U.S. Patent 5,301,106 by **Hersum** on 05 April 1994. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1, and 3-17 (e.g., methods automatically scale graphics into a text sentence that is sent to another user).

Contact Information

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mahesh Dwivedi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2731. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:20 am – 4:40 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached (571) 272-3642. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mahesh Dwivedi
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2168

July 25, 2008
/Mahesh H Dwivedi/
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